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The potentialities for a reference and research library system which would serve Nassau and Suffolk Counties are examined in this study. The resources available, the needs of various users, and the necessary elements for a viable system, including financial considerations, are assessed. Basic data was obtained from the opinions of users and librarians in the two county area. Findings show that present library resources are inadequate and the financing formula of proposed legislation is not seen as offering a final solution to the problem. Recommendations for establishing a Nassau-Suffolk regional 3 R's program involve: (1) designation of specific libraries to serve as basic reference centers for college students and other researchers with intermediate reference needs, (2) financial assistance to co-central public libraries to assist them in offering improved service to college students, (3) designation of the library at the State University of New York at Stony Brook as a principal research library resource for a 3 R's regional system, (4) contracts made for an interim period with the appropriate New York City library agencies to provide photocopies of journals or texts, and (5) contracts with the Nassau Library System and Suffolk Cooperative Library System to provide communication, transportation, business and public relations services for the regional 3 R's system. (JB)

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Basic Problems and Possibilities for a REFERENCE AND RESEARCH LIBRARY RESOURCES SYSTEM in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York

Nelson Associates, Inc.

April 9, 1965

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NELSON ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED • 845 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 • 212 HA 1-3110

April 9, 1965

Mr. Walter Curley, Director
Suffolk Cooperative Library System
15-17 West Avenue
Patchogue, New York

Dear Mr. Curley:

Enclosed herewith are the findings of the study of the potentialities for a reference and research library resources system which would serve Nassau and Suffolk Counties. The report assesses the resources available, discusses the needs of various users and considers the necessary elements for a viable system, including financial considerations.

We appreciate the cooperation and cordiality shown by you and your associates and will be pleased to discuss our findings with you at your convenience.

Yours very truly,

NELSON ASSOCIATES, INC.

INTRODUCTION

This report details the findings of a study undertaken in late Fall and Winter, 1964-65 to determine how proposed legislation for a statewide reference and research libraries resources program in New York State might affect library planning in Nassau County and Suffolk County.

To provide the context for this present study, a brief review of some relevant events which preceded its authorization are in order. In March 1960, the Commissioner of Education appointed a Committee on Reference and Research Library Resources. This Committee released an interim report in November 1960, which was then endorsed by the Board of Regents. A bill embodying the Committee's recommendations was introduced in the 1961 Legislature. The Committee resumed its work and submitted a full report in December 1961. After approval by the Commissioner and the Regents, a modified bill was introduced in 1962, but no legislative action was taken. The Commissioner of Education, the Board of Regents and many professional and lay groups have sustained a deep interest in the proposal. Because of this a bill similar to the 1962 version has been reintroduced into each subsequent session of the Legislature. In 1964 the Legislature passed an amended version of the bill which appropriated funds to run a 3-R's pilot project in one region of the State. This bill was vetoed by the Governor. At this writing, no action has been taken on the 3-R's bill presently in committee. The recommendations embodied in the bill include the following elements: the creation of five or six reference and research library systems working in cooperation with each other and the State Library; the establishment of a statutory advisory state reference and research library resources board; and a formula for State support.

In July 1962, the State Education Department through the State Library authorized Nelson Associates to prepare an analysis of the proposed reference and research program as it might apply to a specific area, Rochester, and its environs, concentrating primarily on the development of a regional reference and research library system. The findings of this study are set forth in the report, A Reference and Research Library Resources Plan for the Rochester Area. Also in the Summer of 1962 following a statewide study, Ralph T. Esterquest submitted a report, Proposals for Strengthening Medical Library Resources and Services in New York State. Nelson

Associates in the Summer of 1963 was asked to undertake a further assignment, the study of statewide aspects of the proposed program the findings of which were reported in Strengthening and Coordinating Reference and Research Library Resources in New York State.

A further study was authorized in the Spring of 1963 by an ad hoc committee of leading librarians of New York City. In general, the purpose of this study was to examine the ways in which the proposed 3-R's legislation would affect library use in New York City. This study culminated in the report, Prospects for Library Cooperation in New York City, Nelson Associates, Inc.

The decision to undertake a study in Nassau and Suffolk Counties was made in early 1963 by a committee of librarians from that area. A study was authorized in the Fall of that year but it was not until the Fall of 1964 that funds were appropriated to inaugurate the study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study were: to identify major reference and research library resources in Nassau and Suffolk Counties; to determine the needs of users of such resources; and to suggest ways of meeting these needs within the context of the financing formula for the proposed legislation.

It was not the purpose of the study to determine definitively whether Nassau and Suffolk Counties should themselves make up a regional system, but rather to examine whether a regional system would be feasible in the two county area given the present resources, and probable funds available under the State formula in the proposed legislation.

INTERVIEWS OF LIBRARIANS AND USERS

At the outset of the study it was agreed that the basic data would derive from the opinions of users and librarians in the two county area. Accordingly it was agreed that between 90 and 100 librarians and users would be interviewed. Lists of librarians from academic institutions and public and special libraries were drawn

up by various members of the committee and selections made in accordance with these recommendations. At academic institutions appointments were made with faculty members from various disciplines; and at special libraries, scientists and other research workers were interviewed. In addition committee members recommended unaffiliated research workers for interview. Altogether 132 people were interviewed in 91 separate interviews, including 20 interviews of unaffiliated researchers which were conducted by telephone. A breakdown of these interviews, by category, is included in Appendix A. It was apparent that it would not be possible within the scope of this study to interview librarians from all of the libraries in the two county area who perform a service in reference and research.

BASIC DISTINCTION

It is important to note a distinction between "reference needs" and "advanced research needs." The former refers to the materials resources and physical facilities required by college students and others with similar library needs. The latter refers to the needs of people engaged in advanced research such as doctoral students, college and university faculty and scientists. In making such a distinction it is not intended to ignore the apparent overlap between the needs of users at these levels. Nevertheless, if attention is paid to the needs at the extremes of these categories of users there is some purpose served in making the distinction. The needs, for example, of students in the lower division of college, and scientists engaged in basic research can certainly be clearly differentiated. In general terms, it would seem clear that most undergraduate students do not require the resources of a major research library and by the same token certain advanced researchers do not require the broad resources of a typical undergraduate library.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Sincere appreciation is expressed to all the individuals interviewed in the course of this study who managed to find time in busy schedules to engage in time-consuming discussions of the many aspects of library cooperation involved in the possible establishment of a regional 3-R's system. The consultants are especially indebted to the members of the committee whose genuine interest and cooperation greatly facilitated the work.

Chapter I

THE SETTING

This chapter provides the context for a discussion of reference and research library resources and needs in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

GEOGRAPHY

Nassau and Suffolk Counties together comprise nearly 90% of Long Island, but Suffolk is nearly three times as large as Nassau County— about 915 square miles. It stretches for nearly 100 miles, but at its widest is only about 14 miles. More compact, and closer to New York City, Nassau County encompasses about 315 square miles.

POPULATION

Between 1940 and 1950 Nassau County's population increased 57%. In the decade 1950 to 1960 the increase was 107%. As of January 1, 1965 it has been estimated by the Long Island Lighting Company that Nassau's population was 1,415,060 persons, up 114,889 or 8.8% since the 1960 census (1,300,171). Because of the increasing scarcity of vacant land in Nassau County the rate of increase in population has slowed in the past few years.

Suffolk County, on the other hand, perhaps affected by the scarcity of space in the neighboring county and by an ever increasing convenience of movement made possible by more and better roads and highways, is still in a period of rapid growth. In the decade 1940 to 1950, starting from a smaller base than that of Nassau County, its population grew by about 40%. Between 1950 and 1960 the pace quickened. In that decade the County's population increased by 140%. By January 1, 1965, according to LILCO estimates, Suffolk's population was 893,470, up 226,686 or 34% over the 1960 census total (666,784). Both with respect to population growth and economic expansion, Suffolk County is today one of the fastest growing counties in the country. It is expected that this growth will continue at least for the next five to ten years.

The publication, Long Island Journey-to-Work Report - 1963, issued by the State's Office of Transportation in August 1963, estimates that by 1970 Suffolk County's population will total some 1,000,000 to 1,150,000 persons and Nassau County's a little under 1,500,000 persons, or a total of about 2,500,000 in both counties. Approximately two-thirds of the working force who live in Nassau and Suffolk also work there; but one-third—a substantial portion, economically—work elsewhere, the greater preponderance of them in the boroughs of New York City. Most of these commuters live in Nassau County. According to the U. S. Census of Population and Housing for 1960 only some 17% of working residents of Suffolk County held jobs in New York City as of that year. But as highways improve substantial and probably increasing numbers of them will be Suffolk residents.

INDUSTRY

In the last few years, much of the industrial activity in the area, especially in Nassau County, has been defense oriented. Aircraft, precision instruments, and electronics firms have been especially prominent. However, because of cutbacks in United States defense expenditures, companies in the area have been hard hit. Mainly as a result of such cutbacks, average manufacturing employment in the two counties during 1964 was 6% below the comparable figure for 1963. This is the first time manufacturing employment has dropped since the 1957-58 recession. The average number of total non-farm jobs in the counties for 1964 was about the same as in 1963. Despite this, personal income in the counties went up 6%, perhaps affected by an economically strengthening influence of the jobs in nearby New York City.

Partly as a result of the defense related declines in manufacturing, which have been in prospect for some years, continuing efforts have been made by the local business community and local governments to attract new firms to Nassau and Suffolk. An indicator of such activity can be seen in the growth in the number of industrial research laboratories in the two counties in recent years. The 1960 edition of Directory of Industrial Research Laboratories in New York State, issued by the State Department of Commerce, listed some 149 laboratories in Nassau and Suffolk. The 1964 edition of the

same Directory lists 187 laboratories, an increase of 26%. More than 100 new firms anticipate beginning operations in the two counties during 1965.[1] It is expected that the products of at least some of these new companies will cover a broad range of goods not connected with defense needs, thus further diversifying the area's economy. It is probable that the business activity of both counties will continue to reflect a strong technical and scientific orientation, despite a decrease in federal defense contracts.

Scientific and Technical Workers

Over the past 25 years the number of professional and technical workers living in the two counties has increased more than five-fold. The percent which such people represent in the total number employed in Nassau and Suffolk has also increased substantially.

The following table shows the occupations of Nassau and Suffolk residents over the past 20 years.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPING OF WORKING POPULATION, 1940, 1950, 1960

	1940			1950			1960		
	Total	Nassau	Suffolk	Total	Nassau	Suffolk	Total	Nassau	Suffolk
Professional, Technical & Kindred	17,688	14,552	3,136	49,337	38,566	10,771	103,355	78,714	24,641
Managers, Officials, etc.	27,368	21,079	6,289	50,636	41,184	9,452	87,829	69,129	18,700
Clerical & Sales	45,798	36,682	9,116	82,727	66,192	16,535	173,237	129,717	43,520
Craftsmen, Foremen	26,806	18,667	8,139	60,689	42,285	18,404	109,206	68,138	41,068
Operatives & Kindred	18,219	16,429	1,790	40,521	27,789	12,732	82,524	51,265	31,259
Household Workers	16,066	12,837	3,229	12,436	10,106	2,330	25,796	15,524	10,272
Service Workers	18,703	10,686	8,017	24,198	13,915	10,283	51,714	30,481	21,233
Laborers	12,927	7,674	5,253	16,948	10,591	6,357	20,494	12,181	8,313
Not reported	2,862	2,281	581	4,002	2,824	1,178	29,405	16,308	13,097
Two-County Totals	186,437			341,494			683,560		

Source: United States Census of Population, Characteristics of Population, 1940, 1950, 1960.

1 Prepared by Franklin National Bank, Long Island Economy, 1964 Annual Review - 1965 Outlook, (Mineola, New York, December 31, 1964), p. 8.

According to the table, in 1940 of the total of 186,437 persons employed in the two-county area, 17,688 or roughly 9.5% were classified in the professional, technical and kindred category. This category of workers, however, rose consistently during the next two decades reaching 49,337 out of a total employment of 341,494 (14.4%) by 1950, and 103,355 out of a total employment of 683,560 (15.1%) by 1960.

In terms of percentage increases the number of professional, technical and kindred persons shows even more impressive gains. Thus, during the decade 1940-1950 the number of professional, technical and kindred persons in the two-county area rose by almost 179% while the increase recorded during the period 1950-1960 was 109%.

Any projections of the future employment of these workers must take into account that as technology continues to improve they will probably account for an increasing percentage of total employment. Moreover, continued high levels of economic activity in the country and successful Federal and State programs aimed at "full-employment" would be expected to increase employment of professional, technical and kindred persons.

It is interesting to note that the occupational breakdown of the employed labor force in the two-county area shows a percentage of professional, technical and kindred persons which is higher than the national average. Thus, the following table shows the comparative occupational breakdown for Nassau and Suffolk Counties and the United States average.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS

	NASSAU-SUFFOLK Actual (1960)		TOTAL U.S. * Actual (1960)		TOTAL U.S. * Projected 1970	
	Number (000)	Percent	Number (mil.)	Percent	Number (mil.)	Percent
TOTAL	683.6	100.00	66.7	100.00	80.5	100.00
Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	103.4	15.1	7.5	11.2	10.7	13.3
Managers, Officials, etc.	87.8	12.8	7.1	10.6	8.6	10.7
Clerical & Kindred and Sales Workers	173.2	25.3	14.2	21.3	18.2	22.6
Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred Workers	109.2	16.0	8.6	12.8	10.3	12.8
Operatives & Kindred Workers	82.5	12.0	12.0	18.0	13.6	16.9
Service Workers	51.7	7.6	8.3	12.5	11.1	13.8
Laborers	20.5	3.0	3.7	5.5	3.7	4.6
Others including Household Workers	55.2	8.1	5.4	8.1	4.2	5.3

*Source: Manpower Report of the President, Transmitted to Congress, March 1964, Table E5, p. 244.

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

In making the projections of the likely number of professional, technical and kindred persons in the two-county area in the year 1970 it was assumed that the national increase in employment of this category of workers envisaged in the Manpower Report of the President as shown in the preceding table would also apply to Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

Thus, in the total United States employment picture presented in the preceding table the employment of professional and technical persons is expected to go up about 43% from 7.5 million in 1960 to 10.7 million in 1970. Assuming that the same rate of growth would apply to the two-county area — a very conservative estimate considering the increases recorded in the previous two decades—the number of professional, technical and kindred persons in Nassau and Suffolk Counties may be expected to increase from 103,355 in 1960 to about 148,000 in 1970.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

College and graduate school enrollments have also shown a sharp increase during the past 15 years and promise to continue to rise, at least through 1970. In 1950 there were four institutions of higher learning in the two counties with a total enrollment of about 11,000 full-and part-time students. By 1964 the total rose to about 43,000, almost four times the 1950 total. By 1964 there were 15 institutions of higher education accredited by the New York State Education Department.[1] Based on estimates provided by the institutions in the two-county area, it is expected that total enrollment by 1970 will reach some 90,000, about 48,000 full-time and the remaining 42,000 part-time. If any additional institutions are established between now and 1970, it is expected that their enrollments will not be substantial by that time.

PUBLIC AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The area is now served by two public library systems, Nassau Library System and Suffolk Cooperative Library System with a public library membership of 50 and 40 respectively (as of March 1965). The Great Neck Public Library is the only library in Nassau

1 Appendix B lists these institutions.

with substantial holdings which is not a member of the Nassau Library System[1]; and the Smithtown Public Library, which houses the Richard Handley collection on Long Island history, is not a member of the Suffolk System. There are also a number of special libraries in the two counties. The directory, Public, School, and Special Libraries on Long Island, issued by the Long Island Lighting Company in April 1960, lists some 45 special libraries which are not associated with academic or public libraries. Among these are libraries with holdings concentrated in the sciences, local history and medicine. The number of such libraries has probably increased in the two counties since 1960, but no later list has been issued.

It is the consensus of virtually all the people interviewed in the course of this study that the library resources for reference and research leave much to be desired. Whatever may be the present library resources in the two-county area, the need for substantial increases in materials and facilities will increase as college enrollments soar, additional industries are established, and larger numbers of research people move into the area.

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1 Great Neck Public Library will become a member of the System on June 1, 1965.

Chapter II

REFERENCE AND RESEARCH LIBRARY RESOURCES

Although general public library service for residents of Nassau and Suffolk Counties has steadily improved over the years and will undoubtedly continue to develop additional capabilities, reference and research library resources have not kept pace with growing demands. This chapter assesses the strengths and weaknesses of selected academic, special and public libraries in the two-county area.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

As noted in Chapter I there are at present 15 accredited institutions of higher education in the two-county area. These institutions vary in size ranging from George Mercer Memorial School of Theology with a present total enrollment of only 35 part-time students to Hofstra University with a total enrollment of 10,222 (4,583 full time and 5,639 part time). Nine of these are situated in Nassau County and six in Suffolk County. Visits were made to, and interviews conducted with, 48 faculty members in addition to the head librarians of each of the following nine institutions: Adelphi University, Brentwood College, C. W. Post College, Hofstra University, Nassau Community College, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn at Farmingdale, Suffolk Community College, State University of New York at Stony Brook, and the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy.

The libraries of all the major academic institutions in the two counties have stepped up their acquisitions programs considerably in recent years and virtually all of them intend to accelerate acquisitions programs in the foreseeable future. Plans for additions to plants are included in most of the larger institutions. The intentions are to increase shelf and seating capacity as required for expanding enrollments. However, there is a concern apparent among many librarians and faculty that even with substantial increases in library budgets, resources may not for an indefinite period meet the needs of an expanding curriculum and increasing enrollment. In the 15 institutions the

total number of students as of the Fall 1964 was 43,391; of these there were 20,616 full-time students including 1,866 full-time graduate students. Included also were 22,775 part-time students of which 7,567 were graduate students.

The larger institutions which presently offer graduate programs are Adelphi University, Hofstra University, State University of New York at Stony Brook, C.W. Post College and Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn at Farmingdale.

The following table shows the Fall 1964 enrollments for graduates and undergraduates (totals of full-time and part-time students). Estimates of undergraduate and graduate enrollments for 1970 are also shown assuming the same proportion of graduate students as are enrolled at present.

COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS AT FOUR SELECTED INSTITUTIONS
Fall 1964 (Actual) and Fall 1970 (Estimated)

	FALL 1964 (actual)			FALL 1970 (estimated)		
	Total enrollment	Graduate	Under-graduate	Total enrollment	Graduate *	Under-graduate
Adelphi University	7,031	2,998	4,033	10,000	4,300	5,700
Hofstra University	10,047	3,587	6,460	12,000	4,300	7,700
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	1,181	1,181	—	1,500	1,500	—
C. W. Post College	4,200	1,500	2,700	6,000	2,200	3,800
State University of New York at Stony Brook	1,803	97	1,701	10,000	500	9,500
TOTAL	24,262	9,363	14,894	39,500	12,800	26,700

* Rough estimates only were provided. Assumption made here is that the percentage of graduate students of total 1970 enrollment will be about the same as 1964.

Estimates of enrollments by 1970 have been made by all of the institutions in the two-county area for the purpose of this present study. As noted in Chapter I these total some 90,000 students; 48,000 full-time and 42,000 part-time students. Of these it is not expected that many more than 12,800 will be graduate students.

Faculty members and librarians at each of the institutions, with the exception of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn at Farmingdale, express an awareness of moderate-to-severe limitations in present library holdings. They were cautious about claiming strengths in any subject matter areas, except as related to their own institution's curricular requirements. In general, undergraduate holdings are considered weak-to-barely adequate and graduate collections generally weak. Increasing enrollments will place added strains on resources and plants of most colleges and universities despite efforts to expand holdings and build additional facilities.

Cooperation

Without substantial financial assistance, the possibility of greatly increasing inter-institutional library cooperation given the present level of holdings and service potential of each of the academic libraries would not appear to be great. For colleges with relatively weak collections, increasing inter-library plans plus shared use of facilities would be a decided advantage. However, there are a few institutions which are for the first time enjoying realistic book budgets, and will soon have or are promised more adequate facilities. Taking on the added burden of serving a growing "non-native" clientele causes concern that the net gain to the institution's own student body may be only very slight despite notable gains in acquisitions and service.

The present agreements between Hofstra University and Adelphi University seem to offer to both institutions a basis for further cooperation. The institutions have agreed to: admit properly identified and authorized students to both libraries; exchange periodicals lists with a view toward possible cooperative acquisitions plans; exchange lists of serial annuals; notify one another of intended purchases of $200 or more; exchange lists of special collections. Future plans include possible coordinated acquisitions programs in texts, foreign journals, documents, etc.

Adequacy

The question of what an adequate college library collection means has, as is well known, been a subject of considerable concern and discussion among librarians for many years. The American Library Association has said that the collection " . . . must be so constituted and organized as to give effective strength and support to the educational program of the institution." [1] Moreover it should meet the full needs of undergraduates and graduate students, providing a "general selection of works" for the continued growth of the faculty. As regards quantities, ALA has suggested that no library can give proper institutional support if it contains fewer than 50,000 volumes, with a careful growth plan for increasing holdings. The organization suggests as a guide for collections, "up to 600 students, 50,000 volumes; for every additional 200 students, 10,000 volumes." [2]

ALA standards for junior college libraries contain suggestions which are appropriate for the special educational tasks of these types of institutions. The Association suggests that " a two-year institution up to 1,000 students (full-time equivalent) cannot discharge its mission without a carefully selected collection of at least 20,000 volumes, exclusive of duplicates and text books." [3] It is apparent that at least several of the institutions would not meet those recommended ALA standards. With regard to the qualitative measures, clearly this is a matter of subjective judgment. Professional librarians and faculty members of the respective institutions would have to make the actual determination.

A recent report published by the New Jersey Library Association's Library Development Committee, Libraries for the People of New Jersey or Knowledge for All, prepared by Lowell A. Martin and Mary V. Gaver suggests somewhat different quantitative standards.

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1 College and Research Libraries, July 1959, Vol. 20, pp. 274-280.
2 ibid
3 College and Research Libraries, May 1960, Vol. 21, pp. 200-206.

The authors suggest "A collection of 100,000 volumes, or 50 volumes per student, whichever is larger." This number is viewed as minimum standard for general four-year colleges provided that titles are carefully chosen and obsolete material removed from the total collection. Moreover, the authors suggest that there should be adequate provision of multiple copies of all titles which are required library reading assignments, a well-selected reference collection and current library journal subscriptions numbering no less than 350 plus substantial backfiles. For junior colleges (community colleges) the authors suggest that at the very least the library holdings should be no less than half of the size of the standard for four-year colleges. Thus if one were to make a judgment regarding adequacy based on the suggestions put forth by Martin and Gaver, or even on the less demanding ALA standards, it is apparent that a large number of college libraries in the two counties would be deemed inadequate. Judgments regarding adequacy, in the final analysis, should be related to the degree to which the library is supportive of respective curriculums and in general how responsive it is to needs of faculty and students.

Effect of 3-R's on College Library Development

None of the librarians from private institutions who were interviewed believes that the development of a 3-R's program on the Island would affect his institution's own long-range acquisitions program. But some faculty members and librarians from public institutions of higher education expressed concern that their own library development programs, which are dependent upon County and/or State funds, might be constricted as a result of the establishment of a State-supported 3-R's regional system.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

As noted in Chapter I, there are in Nassau and Suffolk Counties some 45 special libraries including non-profit cultural and educational organizations as well as libraries supported by industrial firms (but excluding special collections in public or academic libraries). In the

course of the study, interviews were conducted with librarians and/or users at 14 of these special libraries.[1] By and large the resources and services offered by special libraries are considered satisfactory by the scientists and other researchers who use them. The resources of at least half of those libraries visited are judged by librarians and users as strong in their special fields. The following table lists eight of the libraries visited and indicates the major strengths of each.

MAJOR STRENGTHS OF SELECTED SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Library	Subject Strengths
Brookhaven National Laboratory Research Library	All sciences including life sciences: 1,200 journal titles; 10,000 reports; AEC depository
Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation Engineering Library	Strong reference tools, physics, mathematics, aeronautics; 700 journal titles
Republic Aviation Corporation Engineering Library	Microfiche of NASA plus computer tapes listing all NASA documents by title and author. Capable of printing bibliographies as required; strong collections in life sciences; 600 journal titles (many foreign in translation)

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1 Those libraries visited are as follows: Research Library, Brookhaven National Laboratory; Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., Engineering Library; Nassau County Historical Museum Library; Medical Library of Meadow Brook Hospital; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Engineering Library; LILCO Library, Long Island Lighting Co.; Engineering Library of Republic Aviation Corp.; Veterans Administration Hospital, Northport; Supreme Court Law Library for Suffolk County; Jules Redish Memorial Medical Library; Daniel Carroll Payson Medical Library, North Shore Hospital; Airborne Instruments Laboratory Inc. Library; Nassau County Department of Health, Division of Sales and Research; and Arma Division Technical Library, American Bosch Arma Corp.

MAJOR STRENGTHS OF SELECTED SPECIAL LIBRARIES (con't)

Library	Subject Strengths
Airborne Instruments Laboratory Library	Electronics texts, journals and monographs; 450 journal titles
Nassau Historical Museum Reference Library and Archives	Book and pamphlet material related to Nassau County and Long Island; microfilm of many thousands of issues of daily and weekly Long Island newspapers since 1832.
Medical Library of Meadow Brook Hospital	Medical texts; 300 journal titles
Sperry Gyroscope Company Engineering Library	D. O. D. and NASA technical reports —over 50,000; 180 journal titles
LILCO Library, Long Island Lighting Company	Texts in power engineering, business management; 250-300 journal titles

The extent to which resources of the various special libraries in the two-county area are made available to non-organizational employees varies considerably. In general, there is a disposition on the part of most of the librarians involved to make their resources available when it is apparent that these are not readily obtainable from any other near-by source. However, materials are not available in sufficient quantities to permit extensive inter-library loan arrangements. As one librarian put it, "It is very possible that such an agreeable disposition is likely to change if outside demands become too heavy with the result that the total resources of a special library would be unavailable." In the case of non-industrial libraries such as the Nassau County Historical Museum Reference Library and Archives, a public institution; or the research library of the Brookhaven National Laboratory, a private, but non-profit organization; any qualified student can gain access to the materials resources although there are borrowing restrictions.

Access to industrial libraries varies. Because of the nature of the work of some organizations, admittance to any building including the library can be facilitated only by special arrangement. Many of these company libraries must restrict access to materials which are classified either for company or governmental purposes.

The physical size of the special libraries also varies considerably. In most instances the libraries are very small, providing fewer than 25 reader stations. The new Grumman Aircraft Engineering Library, for example, has only 55 reader stations. Nevertheless, the utilization of the special libraries as working libraries for non-institutional patrons would seem to present no serious problems. The occasions when the library facility itself must be used are infrequent and most special librarians interviewed feel that the relatively few researchers requiring the use of the library can easily be accommodated. There is a great deal of informal cooperation already existing among industrial libraries and academic institutions. Today, undergraduate and even high school students often request materials, but as a rule it is not possible for special libraries to satisfy their needs. The general belief is held that no matter what State aid may be forthcoming, special libraries cannot become neo-public libraries serving the broad needs of the total community.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Public libraries in both counties have been steadily adding to their collections of serious adult non-fiction. The development of public library resources reflects the difference in patterns of growth in each county. For the purposes of this study, visits to ten libraries were made and interviews held with directors and associates.[1]

Nassau Library System

Nassau County residents presently enjoy a number of strong public libraries which in recent years have grown substantially in size of collection and physical plant. Whereas in most of the public library systems throughout the State a single central reference library has been designated; in Nassau there are five co-central reference libraries, at

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1 Visits were made to the following public libraries: Hewlett Woodmere; Levittown, Hempstead; Huntington; Great Neck; East Meadow; Patchogue; Smithtown; Freeport; and Riverhead Free Library. There were visits and subsequent telephone conversations with the directors of each of the Systems.

Levittown, East Meadow, Freeport, Hewlett Woodmere, and Hempstead. These libraries have developed subject strengths according to an agreed upon System-wide plan. These are as follows (Dewey number and corresponding subject head):

Levittown	600's (Technology) 800's (Literature)
East Meadow	100's (Psychology) 200's (Religion) also especially strong in periodicals—some 500 titles
Freeport	300's (Social Sciences) 400's (Language and Linguistics) 500's (Pure Science)
Hewlett Woodmere	700's (Arts)
Hempstead	370 (Education) 900's (History) and several biography

The problem of stack and reader space is a constant source of concern to System libraries. Except for the Levittown and Hempstead libraries the co-central libraries presently require or will soon require additions to plants to meet the mounting library requirements of their constituents. The Great Neck Public Library also plans an addition in the next several years which will considerably increase its capacity to serve a growing clientele.

The System headquarters is essentially an administrative unit, not a working library. It is a repository for certain reference materials. This collection consists of some 44,000 volumes including about 9,000 volumes, and approximately 200 journals and serials on microfilm.

As of January 1965, the Nassau System has been buying books under a Greenaway Plan, having established working arrangements with 88 publishers. Books purchased under the Plan are maintained in the System's headquarters for circulation to member libraries. Recently the Nassau System was designated as a State and Federal Depository; but since materials must be available for public use, arrangements have been made with the Levittown Public Library to house and service the collection.

At the present time the System buys no books for member libraries out of its own funds. Central book aid funds to the System have all but terminated; some 12,000 titles remain to be added.

The Nassau System headquarters maintains daily teletype contact with the State Library. Books are sent directly from Albany to the requesting library but are returned through System headquarters.

The System maintains a union catalog of all adult non-fiction titles and some selected fiction held by member libraries. At present this catalog included from 250,000 to 300,000 titles. A union list of periodicals is also maintained which includes the holdings of all members plus all hospitals in both Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

The System provides pickup and delivery service to member libraries, 120 stops being made weekly. Depending upon library needs, stops are made daily or several times a week.

The System purchases and processes books for members at a cost to them of 20 cents per book which covers the supplies, book jackets, cards, pockets, labels, punch cards, invoices, etc. No charge is made for labor. In addition the System, utilizing a Univac 1004, maintains a data processing service to assist member libraries in many aspects of routine library management. At the present time the Nassau System is planning to provide circulation control service for interested libraries. Six libraries have already indicated a desire to participate in this program. In addition, the System has been exploring the possibility of processing and purchasing books for the Nassau Community College, with the target date of September 1965, for commencing the program. Final arrangements have not been made at this writing. The capability of the System to provide this service is noteworthy since the Community College catalogs by Library of Congress classification while all libraries presently being serviced catalog by Dewey classification. A central problem faced by the System is the determination of a new site for the headquarters. A decision may not be forthcoming until basic decisions concerning the proposed library at Mitchel Field have been made.

Mitchel Field Library

Final determinations regarding a proposed reference library at Mitchel Field will substantially affect a 3-R's program in the two-county area—especially for users in Nassau County. The library is conceived as serving as a major reference facility for residents of the County. Presumably the new library would be used heavily by high school students and college students and by professional people and others engaged in research. Whether the collection will circulate and what the relationships between the new library and the System will be are not yet resolved.

Suffolk Cooperative Library System

The Suffolk Cooperative Library System which began operation in January 1962, consists of 39 member libraries. Most of these are small community libraries which are just beginning to develop significant holdings in reference and research materials. There are two co-central libraries, one at Huntington and the other at Patchogue. Each library requires additions to its plant to serve a growing constituency. Each at present serves a community of about 30,000. With ever-increasing demands for additional materials and services these libraries will be hard pressed to provide library reference service for a population of one million or more. Under the central book aid program, Huntington and Patchogue are assigned the following areas (Dewey number and corresponding subject head):

Huntington	200's (Religion) 300's (Social Science) 500's (Pure Science) 600's (Technology) 920's (Biography in above fields)
Patchogue	100's (Psychology) 400's (Language and Linguistics) 700's (Fine Arts) 800's (Literature) 900's (History, Travel, and Geography) 920's (Biography in above fields)

At the present time the Suffolk Cooperative System is committed to adding about 5,000 volumes a year under the central book aid plan over a ten-year period; about 40,000 titles will be purchased within the next eight years. Some 40% of the books added will go to each of the central libraries, the remaining 20% to the System's headquarters. These latter materials will consist mainly of microfilm back-runs of journals and other periodicals. At present the System has a collection of about 15,000 titles of hard bound books and some 100 periodicals on microfilm. The Suffolk System, also participating in a Greenaway Plan, has made arrangements with some 92 publishers to receive trade publications on an automatic no-return basis. The books received are used for book selection purposes, but are assigned by subject area to various libraries (all libraries, not only the two co-central libraries) in the System which are developing strengths in previously agreed subject areas. The System pays for all purchasing and processing costs. Books received under its Greenaway Plan, some 10,000 titles annually, represent virtually all adult non-fiction trade titles published in the United States. (There are about 20,000 trade books published annually, roughly one third of which are fiction, and 20 to 30% children publications.) The System does not purchase highly specialized books which academic or research libraries would normally acquire. During 1965 the System expects to expend some three quarters of a million dollars for books.

At the present time the Suffolk System processes roughly 12,500 volumes a month, cataloguing some 25,000 titles a year. Processing services are now being undertaken for System libraries, some 20 school libraries and for 40 libraries in the Ramapo-Catskill System. Recently an agreement was reached with the Clinton-Essex-Franklin System to process books for that System's membership. It is expected that by the end of 1965 some 15,000 volumes a month will be processed for this group of libraries. The Suffolk System maintains a union catalog of non-fiction titles which now has some 150,000 titles and additions are made at the rate of about 25,000 titles a year. The union catalog at present includes holdings of certain school libraries and some special libraries in Suffolk County as well as titles of member libraries. Notable among these latter are the holdings of titles at Republic Aircraft.

The System maintains a delivery service to each of its member libraries, more than half of these being serviced daily; none receives

services less than twice a week. In addition, deliveries are made to such organizations as the Veterans Administration Hospital, Kings Park Hospital, Smithtown Public Library (not a System member at present), the Southampton branch of C. W. Post College and the Suffolk branch of Adelphi College.

The System's processing equipment includes a Univac 1004 and a bank of ancillary equipment. Some of the tasks presently performed or soon to be put into operation include print-outs of catalog cards, overdue notices, bibliographies, book catalogs, accounts payable and receivable, etc. There is, however, more machine time available for further expansion of present activities for developing new services, and the System is investigating the feasibility of additional activities under a Library Extension Division grant. Daily contact is maintained with the State Library in Albany as in the case of the Nassau System. The Suffolk System has already outstripped its facilities and plans are underway for a new headquarters building in North Bellfort. Ground breaking is planned for May, 1965. The new System's headquarters will utilize about 11,000 square feet including space for office facilities, cataloguing, reference work, data processing, finance department and other System activities. In addition, there will be space for some 50,000 specialized reference tools and 25 to 30 reader stations which may be used by county residents at System's headquarters. The headquarters will be a document center for certain Federal, State and County documents and will develop a library of journals on microfilm for use in the facility. Thus, to a limited extent, the System will serve as a working library. The new building will be situated on five acres of land and consequently will be in a position to expand when it is necessary to do so.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES

1. Acquisitions programs at most academic institutions are moving ahead at an accelerated pace but are not seen as becoming strong enough within the foreseeable future to support an increase in the present level of inter-library cooperation.

2. Many of the academic libraries are generally perceived by librarians and faculty of the respective institutions as weak-to-barely adequate for undergraduate programs and for the most part weak in providing support for graduate programs. This judgment would seem to be supported if ALA quantitative standards

are applied. Qualitatively no independent opinion is offered since it is believed that each institution must determine for itself what "adequacy" means.

3. According to most recently available data, college enrollment, graduate and undergraduate in the two-county area, will increase from present figures of about 43,000 (full and part time) to about 90,000 (full and part-time) by 1970.

4. Graduate enrollments, at present numbering only 9,373 (full and part time), by 1970 should reach about 12,800.

5. Increasing enrollments will place additional strains on resources and plants of most colleges and universities in the two-county area despite efforts to increase holdings and build additional facilities.

6. Possibilities of greatly increasing inter-institutional cooperation are not promising without outside financial support to academic institutions. An exception to this is seen in the recently formalized agreements between Hofstra University and Adelphi University.

7. Librarians of private institutions do not believe that a 3-R's regional program will affect long-range acquisitions programs; some librarians of public institutions are concerned that some funds earmarked for library development at their own institutions might be diverted for 3-R's purposes.

8. As of April 1960 (the date of the latest available study), there were some 45 special libraries excluding public or academic libraries some of which have special collections.

9. Generally resources and services offered by special libraries to their respective constituencies are judged satisfactory by librarians and users.

10. Important resources especially in the natural sciences are held by some special libraries in the two-county area.

11. Whereas there is a disposition on the part of most special librarians to make their resources available to qualified non-organization users, materials resources are not available in

sufficient quantities to permit extensive inter-library loan arrangements. There does not seem to be a serious problem in allowing outside researchers to use the physical facilities despite relatively few reader stations in most special libraries.

12. The five co-central libraries in the Nassau Library System have relatively strong reference collections. Central book aid to the System will soon terminate.

13. There is a shortage of stack and reader space in three of the Nassau and both of the Suffolk co-central libraries.

14. The two co-central libraries in Suffolk are not as strong in reference holdings as are the co-central libraries in Nassau. However, through the central book aid program and through System financed participation in a Greenaway Plan they are building up their holdings.

15. Both Systems maintain daily teletype contact with the State Library in Albany and each has a System-wide trucking service providing frequent pick-up and delivery service to all members.

16. Both Systems purchase and process books for member libraries. The Suffolk System in addition is presently performing these services on contract for certain school libraries and the Ramapo-Catskill System and will soon purchase and process for the Clinton-Essex-Franklin System.

17. Final determinations regarding the proposed reference library at Mitchel Field will markedly affect plans for a regional 3-R's system.

Chapter III

NEEDS OF REFERENCE AND RESEARCH USERS

For the purposes of this report four different kinds of users of reference and research materials are identified: undergraduate students; graduate students and faculty with interests in the social sciences and humanities; researchers affiliated with industrial or academic institutions with interests in the natural sciences; and, unaffiliated researchers.

It is apparent that the needs of these several classes of users are by no means as clearly differentiated from one another as a classification into four groups might suggest. Moreover, the list does not include an important group of users, high school students, since the proposed 3-R's legislation does not include providing library assistance at this level. It should nevertheless be noted that as secondary schools have developed enriched college preparatory programs and as classroom teachers have encouraged more independent study, the line between needs of secondary students as compared with those of lower division college students becomes a thin one, indeed. Moreover, to the extent that public libraries are involved in regional systems of the 3-R's program, it is apparent that they will continue to meet the needs of patrons as materials, resources and physical plant permit, irrespective of the age or institutional affiliation of users. Thus the needs of large numbers of high school students affect plans for the 3-R's program regardless of the intent of the proposed legislation.

In the paragraphs which follow the needs of each of the four groups are discussed.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

It is not the intention of the proposed legislation for a 3-R's program that funds be utilized to help develop the basic library resources necessary for supporting college programs. Rather, the assistance is directed toward helping provide library service which the college library normally would not be expected to provide. For

example, students who commute, often live a considerable distance from their respective colleges and could use to good advantage the resources of a library closer to their homes.

For the purposes of this present study, the assumption is made that grants under the 3-R's system to assist the reference and research efforts of undergraduate students can be made to academic libraries which will serve a broader constituency than their primary clientele, and to public libraries in order to help them serve reference users more effectively.

Undergraduate commuter students residing in the two-county area, as is typical almost anywhere in the State, have a need for suitable reference materials and for a quiet place to study away from campus. The two needs are not necessarily coexistent. Despite the trends toward more individualized work and a broader reliance on a wider variety of textual materials, the steady fare for a large proportion of undergraduates continues to be standard text books. In such cases students make use of the library more as a study hall than as a working resource for reference and research.

Students requiring advanced texts or scholarly journals should have access to a good reference library. At present no such away-from-campus library is available in either county. As one public library director put it, "roving bands" of students nightly make the "rounds" of public libraries until the desired materials are found or until a determination has been made that these materials are not available.

The needs of some undergraduate commuter students are not being met because their own college libraries do not provide the depth in resources necessary for use on campus or away from campus. Needed texts are frequently not available or the library does not own sufficient numbers of duplicates. One college librarian went so far as to say that although grants to college libraries and public libraries might offer broader service to commuter students than is presently possible, many students would choose to return to their own college library in the evening if they believed they could find the materials they needed.

GRADUATE STUDENTS AND COLLEGE FACULTY —SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

As noted above, the distinction between the needs of upper division undergraduate students and graduate students is often difficult to make. The difference is often more in magnitude than in kind. Doctoral students and faculty in the social sciences and the humanities require the resources and facilities of a first-rate research library and these at present are not to be found anywhere in the two-county area. Where only materials are needed these users rely upon the resourcefulness of their college librarians in locating and acquiring them through inter-library loan—occasionally from local sources, more commonly from New York City. At the present time advanced students and faculty make heavy use of New York City libraries when they need the facilities of a working library. As would be expected, some faculty members who are taking advanced work at Columbia or New York University make regular use of these libraries. There is no question but that even if a major research library such as the one soon to be developed at Stony Brook could be used by qualified researchers, there would still be a heavy reliance on the library resources of New York City for the not-to-be-duplicated special collections in the social sciences and humanities.

ADVANCED RESEARCHERS IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES

In the course of the study 18 researchers engaged in advanced work in various areas of the natural sciences (including medicine, physics, chemistry, life sciences, bio-physics, astrophysics) were interviewed. With few exceptions, scientists and others engaged in work in industrial laboratories report that virtually all of their materials needs are being met through their own company libraries. Nevertheless, the observation was made by several of those interviewed that there is no major research library in the area and consequently there is little chance of obtaining locally photocopies of a wide range of journal articles or textual references. The point was made by most of those interviewed that the area needs a photocopy service which could be provided on a sustained basis.

There is considerable dissatisfaction with a problem which seems to be inherent in present day technical and scientific work, namely "keeping up with the literature." Most scientists expressed

keen interest in the possible development of a current awareness service which could provide them with the information they need when they need it. This problem is not one which is going to be resolved soon and must eventually be solved on a state or national rather than on a local or regional level.

Researchers working in these fields, by and large, require current journals and serials They indicate that journals which date back more than five years are of diminishing importance to them. Nevertheless, back-runs of a wide range of journals are regarded as indispensable. In one or two instances, librarians of these special libraries or the researchers themselves indicated that there are aspects of the work which occasionally require the use of a library with resources not normally held by their own facility. In most cases these materials appeared to be related to aspects of the social sciences. There appears to be no difficulty in getting such materials when they are needed either through local public libraries or through the services of the Nassau or Suffolk public library systems headquarters, by requesting them from the State Library in Albany. However, there are complaints about the delay which often discourages requests.

Most of the people working in scientific fields do not need the resources of a working library. A company library is convenient for employees, and those labs which do support libraries report a heavy in-library use. The services of a professional staff were cited by most of those interviewed as one of the principal assets of a company library. However, many more scientists and technicians are said to take the materials with them to their own working quarters or home.

Whatever may be the needs of workers employed by industrial laboratories which maintain special libraries, according to several special librarians, there is a critical library problem among researchers who work for industrial laboratories which do not support company libraries. It was noted that the cost of maintaining a small library with a professional librarian in charge is prohibitively expensive for many small-to-medium size industrial laboratories. As a consequence, research workers in such laboratories often encounter a great deal of frustration in locating materials they need. They find their greatest difficulties in acquiring current and back-run copies of journals and other serials.

Scientific researchers working in graduate programs or as faculty in the various institutions of the two counties have somewhat different needs than those engaged in industrial work. Although there is still a heavy reliance upon journals, there is also a keener interest in the textual materials being developed and at least in two institutions it was reported that the history of science becomes an important part of the work for many faculty members and for students engaged in certain kinds of scientific research.

UNAFFILIATED RESEARCHERS

Researchers not affiliated with an academic institution or an industrial corporation who were interviewed are engaged, for the most part, in projects not related to the natural sciences. Of the some 22 researchers interviewed most were engaged in such fields as teaching, writing, reporting or related fields, mostly falling within the category of the social sciences. Their needs range from intermediate reference materials to more basic documents usually found in research libraries. Most of those interviewed reported that they usually were able to get all of the textual materials needed either through their own public library or from Albany through the System teletype. Several noted the difficulty in finding pertinent back-runs of required journals or of current and back-run newspapers which are needed for their work. Others observed that the number of reference librarians available for assistance is inadequate for their purposes. It should be noted that no mention was made of this as a limitation by any of the other categories of users interviewed.

SUMMARY OF NEEDS

The needs of reference and research workers can be summarized briefly. At the advanced research level some workers need the resources of a major research facility, others need quick access to current and back numbers of a wide range of journals and newspapers.

At present there is no major research library in the two-county area and no facility which holds a substantial number of journal and other serial subscriptions. No library is prepared to offer photocopy service of texts or journals on a sustained basis.

Research workers who work for industrial laboratories which do not support company libraries encounter great difficulties in acquiring current and back-run copies of journals and other serials.

For undergraduate commuters co-central libraries in both counties do not adequately fill the need for working space or for materials resources despite the fact that these facilities and the reference materials contained therein are considered good and are improving. The demand for materials and space for high school and college students is not expected to be met. Likewise the various academic libraries are unable to extend appreciably the use of their resources and facilities to a broader constituency. Undergraduate commuter students need quiet study space near home and/or the resources of a reference library which can at least match the resources available at their own college libraries. The needs of some undergraduate commuter students are not being met because their own college libraries are inadequate.

In any 3-R's planning for the area it would seem important to bear in mind that the needs of high school students and college students are not as clearly differentiated as they were thought to be in the past. Thus, although the 3-R's program is specifically oriented toward college level and advanced research needs, the needs of high school students affect the future course of a 3-R's program in the two-county area. Several directors of public libraries believe that even when high school library resources markedly improve in quality and quantity and school library hours are extended, the neighborhood public library and co-central library nearest home will be heavily used by students for evening work. A further observation is made that for many high school students the public library serves as a quiet place for study with school books and not as a library facility. A suggestion was made by one director that school districts seriously consider establishing separate study hall facilities with only minimal reference materials for the use of high school students. This would, it was conjectured, alleviate the pressure on public libraries, freeing space for students and others who want to use the library for reference purposes.

Chapter IV

ELEMENTS OF A REGIONAL 3-R's PROGRAM

This report bears out the judgment of librarians and users that library resources for reference and research purposes are presently inadequate in the two-county area. As is discussed in Chapter V, the financing formula of the proposed legislation is not seen as offering a final solution to the problem. Nevertheless, the alternative of establishing a Metropolitan New York City-Long Island regional system would appear to present a number of serious organizational and financial problems. It was outside the scope of this present study to determine what the geographic boundaries of a regional system would be, but attention has been directed toward considering what would be required to establish a viable regional system in the Nassau-Suffolk area.

The present critical need in developing a reference and research library system in the two-county area lies in the development of library materials resources and only secondarily in providing expanded services for library users. Accordingly, in this chapter, the main concern is directed toward possible ways of bolstering library resources and making them available to users throughout the two-county area.

Certainly no clear answer emerges from the interviews of librarians and users as to priorities among the measures to be taken to strengthen reference and research library resources. There is agreement that there are needs, but depending upon the specific interests of those concerned various programs are stressed. At the present time the needs of undergraduate students are uppermost in the minds of most public and college librarians. Public librarians are confronted daily with the problem of providing for the ever-increasing demands of high school and college students. Librarians of academic institutions at present find that their greatest efforts, in terms of numbers of patrons, must be directed toward the needs of undergraduate college students. In terms of basic pressures it would seem that librarians of public libraries will not in the future experience much of a shift in emphasis. However, as college enrollments expand, as faculty staffs increase and as the number of graduate programs increase, pressures on college

librarians to provide more resources and services for people engaged in more advanced research will increase. Special librarians at present and probably for an indefinite period will be more concerned with the needs of research workers at the advanced level.

The demands of commuter undergraduate students are compelling because there are so many such students. However, at the same time, although the numbers of advanced researchers are far fewer there is a strong belief among many who were interviewed that it is urgent to commence building major research strengths in all fields. It is apparent to all that this is an undertaking of great proportions requiring very large sums of money wisely expended over a period of years. The urgency of providing assistance to users both at the reference level and research level is so acute, it does not seem sensible to attempt to establish priorities among the needs. Even if such a judgment could be made it is questionable whether at this time it would serve a useful purpose in assessing the impact of the passage of the proposed 3-R's legislation on the two-county area. Instead, in the paragraphs which follow, under the assumption that both the needs at the reference level and the research level must be met to the degree possible given the funds available, the principal elements in a Nassau-Suffolk regional 3-R's program are set forth.

1. <u>The Mitchel Field reference library should be asked to serve as a basic resource for undergraduate college students and researchers in the social sciences with intermediate reference needs.</u>

The central question here of course is when the reference library will be available; how its basic role will be defined; and what limitations, if any, will be placed upon the circulation of its holdings. The new library would undoubtedly be heavily used by Nassau County college students and various researchers, both those affiliated with academic institutions and industrial organizations, and other unaffiliated researchers who have need for intermediate reference materials. Moreover, nothing precludes the possibility that the Mitchel Field reference library will become a major research library. There have been discussions thus far concerning the pros and cons of circulating the library's holdings. This determination in itself will substantially affect patterns of use at the new facility.

Whether the reference library circulates its material or not it is likely that college students living in Nassau County and others residing in Suffolk County would wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of working in a nearby first-class reference library. Although for many the distances involved may preclude a trip from their homes to libraries away from their college; for others the need may be a sufficient incentive to overcome this limitation.

Although the Mitchel Field library is intended as a resource for Nassau County residents, few libraries require identification of users; and unless a closed stack system is established, virtually any individual who so desires would be able to make use of the resources in that facility. If a decision is made to circulate the holdings, the 3-R's system might endeavor to make arrangements through contract to permit Suffolk County students to hold borrowers privileges. A formula for such use could easily be developed and proper compensation made to the library for this privilege. If suitable contract arrangements can be made a Nassau-Suffolk 3-R's regional system could make an annual subvention to the Mitchel Field library for the purposes of intermediate reference users in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

2. Hofstra University, Adelphi University, and C. W. Post College should be asked to serve, by contract, as central reference centers for the 3-R's program with special responsibilities for assisting college students and others who have intermediate reference needs.

Hofstra and C. W. Post are planning new libraries, and Adelphi within the near future will build an addition to its new library. If the Mitchel Field facility is not developed, the 3-R's system in the two-county area could make substantial subventions to make the library resources of each available for use by college students and other qualified users in the two-county area. Library services offered by these institutions need not carry borrowers' privileges as well. Substantial grants would make it possible for them to buy duplicates of basic works which are frequently in demand. As a concomitant to such a program there would be an impetus for the three institutions to coordinate their acquisitions programs especially in expensive and esoteric materials. It would not be supposed that these cooperative arrangements made possible by considerable assistance from the 3-R's program would in any way diminish the plans of each of these institutions in building its own library resources.

The actual determination of the amounts of subventions to the various institutions can properly be made only on the basis of the use to which the library of any one of the institutions is used by "non-native" students.

3. Co-central public libraries should be given annual subventions to assist them in offering more materials and services to college students.

As noted in this report, the Nassau Library System no longer receives sizeable central book aid and although the holdings of the co-central libraries continue to grow, these libraries no longer have the added advantage of book aid funds to accelerate the pace of growth. In Suffolk County the System still receives central book aid and in addition gives aid directly to member libraries under a Greenaway Plan. Each of these seven libraries, of course, is already serving college residents in its respective service area. However, the ability of all of these libraries to meet the constantly growing intermediate reference needs of commuter college students and others must always be considered within the framework of the total library services offered.

The 3-R's plan was conceived as a program for improving reference and research opportunities for college students and researchers from all disciplines. Some have understandably questioned why public libraries are importantly involved since they serve a clientele with more general library needs. But as it has been stressed in this report college commuter students presently make heavy use of co-central libraries in the two-county area. There is no evidence to suggest that students within easy commuting distance of co-central libraries will stop using them even if a Mitchel Field library and the aforementioned three universities (Number 2) were to agree to serve as reference centers.

Once the system is operating it is entirely possible that study will show a shift in library usage. If this happens, the 3-R's regional system can make necessary adjustments in the amounts of financial aid to the libraries involved.

4. Depending upon the decisions made by the State University of New York, the University at Stony Brook could serve as a reference center for undergraduate students residing in Suffolk County, a substantial number of whom are expected to attend State University institutions in the County.

The enrollments at the Agricultural and Technical Institute at Farmingdale and at the Suffolk Community College are projected to soar during the next decade. Of these three SUNY institutions, only the University

at Stony Brook is expected to have a sizeable library by 1970. Should the State University at Stony Brook assume a principal role in a program of inter-institutional cooperation among the three institutions, the burden for providing both materials resources and student working space would fall upon that institution.

There are other possibilities. There could be developed a large library complex at Suffolk Community College or at the Agricultural and Technical Institute at Farmingdale. If funds under the 3-R's program were to be allocated for materials support of the Mitchel Field library, students from these institutions in Suffolk might find it advantageous to utilize this facility. Likewise if agreements were reached with the three Nassau institutions mentioned earlier, students from the Suffolk institutions would be entitled to the same privileges as their counterparts in Nassau County. In practice, probably few undergraduate students residing in Suffolk would choose to travel to Hofstra, Adelphi or C. W. Post during the week. However, in the event that no library arrangements are soon made among State University of New York institutions this might be the only practical course of action for these students. Careful records should, as a matter of course, be kept of use of any of the library services so that equitable distribution can be made of 3-R's regional funds.

5. The State University of New York at Stony Brook, which before many years will be a major graduate center with a richly endowed research library, could serve as a principal research library resource for a 3-R's regional system; Adelphi, Hofstra, and C. W. Post could also serve as research centers in designated subjects as they develop strengths in these areas.

Although the plans of the major colleges and universities in the two counties over the next decade include substantial increases in the number of graduate students, it is not likely that any of these will develop graduate programs in the depth and with the diversification which will characterize Stony Brook.

Other academic institutions or some of the special libraries may acquire strengths in a number of subject areas which the University may not develop. As these strengths develop it would be expected that, within the limits of available funds, contracts between the regional system and these institutions would be made to serve researchers in the two-county area. Theoretically, at least, nothing precludes there being several libraries serving as research centers. The main concern, it would seem, is to funnel financial support to those institutions which are strongest in order to provide the best possible service to the broad research community.

The location of the State University at Stony Brook might discourage heavy use by many Nassau County residents who do not work in Suffolk. As several users reported, there would probably be a tendency to seek New York City sources if the distance to be traveled were in any way comparable.

By 1980 the University of New York at Stony Brook estimates that its holdings will number about a million volumes and that its working space will be sufficiently large to accommodate its enrollment of more than 10,000 students. There is an understandable concern on the part of the administrators and librarians at the State University at Stony Brook about opening their doors to all people of both counties who require advanced research materials. On the other hand, even considering increased graduate programs in county institutions, new industries, and possible increases in the numbers of unaffiliated researchers, it would seem reasonable to expect that the number of faculty and graduate students from Stony Brook would by far exceed others who might seek access to advanced materials. It will be important to find inducements to the University for participation in the regional system.

6. Contracts should be made for an interim period with the appropriate New York City library agency or agencies to provide photocopies of journals or texts needed for researchers in the two-county area.

As noted in the previous chapter, a continuing concern of people engaged in advanced research, especially those in the natural sciences, is the ready availability of journal articles, both current and back-runs.

There are at least several major centers in New York City which have the resources and capabilities for providing photoduplicating services. Many libraries in the two-county area already have accounts with the New York Public Library to perform such services. Through a regional system, however, such services could be arranged on a sustained basis and through contract assure regularized service. Such an arrangement is envisaged as a temporary expedient but could continue for an indefinite period if service were adequate.

An alternative to this is to seek an accord with State University of New York at Stony Brook to serve as a periodicals center. As the University develops new curricula, it will be substantially increasing its periodical holdings. At the present time the University subscribes

to about 2,000 journals, building heavily in the natural sciences and the social sciences. With 3-R's regional support, Stony Brook could serve as a center for periodicals. In general it would be supposed that many users would want photocopies of already identified journal articles rather than requiring the use of the library to search for such items. Funds from the System for additional duplicating equipment and staff could make it possible for Stony Brook to perform this function without assuming an onerous burden or overtaxing its own resources or services.

In addition to these two possibilities it is supposed that additional arrangements would be made between the regional system and other libraries—academic, special and public—which have large journal holdings and photoduplication capabilities.

The consideration of having photoduplication done at Stony Brook as a less desirable alternative to contracting with a New York agency for this service is based on the fact that Stony Brook is presently experiencing a period of rapid growth with all of the attendent problems related to such expansion. Nevertheless, it may become clear within a few years that there are appreciable benefits to be gained for the area in having a locally-based periodicals center. For example, it may be demonstrated that there is greater need for physical access to such a center than is presently supposed.

7. The Nassau Library System and the Suffolk Cooperative Library System could, by contract, provide communication, transportation and business and public relations services for the regional 3-R's system.

Because of the large distances involved it might prove useful for a 3-R's system to maintain contracts with each of the public library systems to service all participating libraries in their respective jurisdictional areas. With regard to communication—since each Systems' headquarters already has a teletype hookup with Albany—it would seem reasonable to use the same installations for hookup into the central 3-R's system communication center.[1] Both Systems have the staff and experience to provide business and public relations services to a 3-R's regional system.

1 Nelson Associates, Strengthening and Coordinating Reference and Research Library Resources in New York State (New York, 1963) p. 18, ff.

FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD: NO ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Because the need for developing materials resources is so great, funds for administrative purposes should be held to a minimum. For this reason, it is suggested that for an indefinite period no executive director or full-time staff be employed but rather all services required for administering the system be contracted for with libraries which have the capabilities to perform them. For example, as an interim measure, as suggested above, certain business tasks can be handled by contract through either the Nassau or Suffolk Library Systems. The executives of these two Systems are not envisaged as de facto heads of a regional 3-R's system. Rather, it is anticipated that ad hoc committees appointed by the board of directors of the regional system would oversee various aspects of the regional system's activities. As the volume of the system's work increases, the procedures for contracting for all services may become cumbersome. But this may not happen for a number of years, and if it does become apparent there will be sufficient time to plan for hiring an administrator and staff for the regional 3-R's system.

Chapter V

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The formula for the apportionment of state aid for regional 3-R's systems allows $6 for each full-time student and $3 for each student attending less than full time in all chartered institutions of higher education. Moreover, $1 is allowed for each professional worker residing in the area.

The number of full-time and part-time students now enrolled in the various colleges and universities in the two-county area is about 43,000 as was stated in an earlier chapter. According to the 1960 census, the two-county area had a total of 103,355 professional, technical and kindred people. As shown in Chapter I, it is expected that there will be a total of about 148,000 professional, technical and kindred workers by 1970 in the two counties. Estimates of college enrollments by 1970 are about 90,000 including some 48,000 full-time students and 42,000 part-time students. The following table shows the anticipated revenue for the year 1965 and the projection for 1970.

ANNUAL STATE APPROPRIATIONS

Classification	Per capita grant	1965	1970
Full-time students	$6.00	$123,696	$288,000
Part-time students	3.00	68,325	126,000
Professional, technical and kindred persons	1.00	103,355	148,000
Total	$10.00	$295,376	$562,000

The total amount of money available annually under the financing formula as shown in the table on the preceding page, reaches about $560,000 by 1970. Whereas a half a million dollars might be a sizeable subvention to a regional system with well established library resources, it is apparent that given the existing level of library resources in the two-county area and the growing needs of reference and research users, this amount of money cannot make the dramatic difference which many advocates of a regional system in the area feel is urgent to effect. On the reference level side, it would be possible for the the system to grant modest amounts to each of the co-central libraries, to a Mitchel Field reference library and to several of the stronger academic libraries. There is no question but that grants of as little as $25,000 per year would offer a measure of relief to public libraries which are already committed to serving those students who reside in their area. But, if as many as ten small grants of $25,000 each were made, almost half of the total funds available by 1970 would be expended. However, it is questionable whether such small sums could seriously influence any college administration to make the library resources and facilities of the college available to a broader constituency.

Assuming that the requirement for a successful launching of a 3-R's regional system is enthusiastic membership by eligible organizations (i.e. non-profit cultural and educational institutions) the question of finding suitable quid pro quo is essential. Whereas there is a strong tradition for library cooperation in the field, each librarian recognizes his basic responsibility to his own constituency. Therefore, although the point can be overstressed it would not be wise to ignore a college or university librarian's need to demonstrate to his administration the advantages accruing to the institution through participation in such a system.

As regards the finances available to support library resources at the advanced research level, it is apparent that the regional system in the two-county area will not soon, nor in the near future, (perhaps never) develop library resources which even approach the depth and variety of those found in New York City. It is true that a number of the special libraries in the two counties are already first-rate in terms of their narrow field of specialization. The library at the State University of New York at Stony Brook is developing rapidly; its annual budget in 1970 is likely to be far greater than the total amount of money available for an entire regional system at that time.

It would not be expected that substantial sums of money would be expended by the system for special libraries. Many special libraries supported by industrial laboratories do provide photoduplication of journal articles or non-classified monographs at minimal or no cost to the requesting agency or user. Special libraries which are supported by municipal or not-for-profit organizations and are interested in participating in a 3-R's program may require small grants to cover incremental costs of broadening service.

Grants to the State University at Stony Brook which might offer an inducement for the institution to serve as a principal research center and/or as a periodicals center would be expected to grow from relatively small sums in the early years to substantial amounts as use of facilities, materials and services increase.

In conclusion, the funds available under the 3-R's formula even by 1970 would be barely adequate to support a reasonably effective Nassau-Suffolk regional system. Nevertheless, if most of the funds available can be utilized for materials and services, if various libraries and agencies can and are willing to assume certain responsibilities for providing service under contract with the system, and if cooperative agreements are consummated among all of the libraries and agencies concerned, an important start can be made. Whereas the extensive needs of all users cannot be met, the formula would provide funds for books and services which would otherwise not be available.

A first order of business when the system is chartered is the establishing of priorities for allocation of funds. However, no meaningful determinations can be made until the constituent members of the system and participating non-members agree to a program of activities which delineates benefits and responsibilities and contractual terms for services provided to the system.

Appendix A

BREAKDOWN OF LIBRARIANS AND USERS INTERVIEWED

Public librarians	15
Academic librarians	9
Special librarians	17
Total librarians interviewed	41
Users of libraries supported by industrial laboratories or non-profit research groups	21
Faculty members	48
Users, unaffiliated with organizations	22
Total users interviewed	91
TOTAL	132

Appendix B

ACCREDITED INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES

College/University	County
Adelphi University	Nassau
Brentwood College	Suffolk
Cathedral College of Immaculate Conception	Suffolk
C. W. Post College	Nassau
George Mercer Memorial School of Theology	Nassau
Hofstra University	Nassau
Molloy Catholic College for Women	Nassau
Nassau Community College	Nassau
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn at Farmingdale	Suffolk
St. Puis Preparatory Seminary	Nassau
Suffolk Community College	Suffolk
State University of New York Agricultural and Technical Institute at Farmingdale	Suffolk
State University of New York at Stony Brook	Suffolk
United States Merchant Marine Academy	Nassau
Webb Institute of Naval Architecture	Nassau